

# THE DOGS OF WAR

Will Be Turned Loose Upon Chile Next Week

UNLESS THE APOLOGY IS FORTHCOMING

And from Present Appearances It Will Not Come.

THE DAY'S WORK IN CONGRESS

Results in the Passage of Mr. Holman's Resolutions Declaring for National Economy.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—[Special.]—A very large war cloud is hovering over Washington today.

Indeed, every indication now points to war with Chile.

So far the little South American republic has given no official intimation that she intends to offer an apology.

President Harrison has determined to wait no longer, and unless Chile is very quick to make the amende, she will find a score of American war vessels in her waters within less than thirty days.

In Favor of War.

The president called his cabinet together this morning to discuss the situation. All the members were present, and all, except Mr. Blaine and Mr. Elkins, were decidedly in favor of war, unless Chile makes an immediate and humble apology.

Mr. Blaine and Mr. Elkins found that the president and other members were so decided in favor of prompt and decisive action on the part of our government, that they said but little in opposition to the views expressed by Mr. Harrison.

The president notified the members of his cabinet that he intended to send the entire Chilean correspondence, accompanied by a special message, to congress on either Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

Time to Fight.

Mr. Harrison further announced to his cabinet that he believed the country would uphold him in a vigorous policy just now.

He believed that the democrats, as well as the republicans, were in favor of immediate and emphatic action, and that this message to congress would be to the point. In other words, he will probably state that it is time for our government to issue its ultimatum demanding immediate reparation from Chile and allow that government to choose between an apology and a declaration of war.

Chile is an arrogant little republic. Its people seem to think that it could whip the United States navy without half trying, and it is generally believed here that when our government makes a final and emphatic demand upon the Chilean minister, that it will decline to make the reparation called for. In that event there will be nothing left for the president and congress to do but to declare war, and immediately despatch all our available vessels of war to Chilean waters.

Besides sending our naval forces, the Pacific mail steamship vessels, which are subsidized by this government, can be utilized in transferring infantry.

30,000 Men Can Be Landed.

It is said by the officials of the war and navy departments that an army of 10,000 men could be carried to Chile within thirty days or, perhaps, less time. The officials of the war and navy departments are anxious for a war with Chile, and none of them seem to have any doubt but that war will be declared very soon.

The navy department, especially, is making almost as active preparations as if war had actually been declared. The forces in some of the navy yards have been increased, and orders have been issued for all work on vessels to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Extra quantities of every description of ammunition have been ordered shipped to San Francisco, and, indeed, everything has been gotten in readiness as rapidly as possible for our vessels to enter into actual war service.

Wants Ex-Confederates to Have a Chance.

Colonel Herbert, of Alabama, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, is evidently of the opinion that we are to have war, and he is anxious that ex-confederate soldiers shall have an opportunity to do some fighting in the United States army or navy.

In order to allow this, he has introduced a bill in the house repealing the section of the revised statutes which prevents the appointment as army officers of all those who served in the late confederate army. Colonel Herbert says the passage of this bill will put the government in a position where it can call into service the veterans of the south as well as the north, and avail itself of the service of some of the gallant soldiers of the late confederate army.

It is probable that this bill will pass, as the northern people recognize the peculiar fitness for war services of all southern men. If war is declared the government will have to call for volunteers, and every one knows that the south will furnish its quota.

Colonel Whack Bailey will, perhaps, now have an opportunity to reorganize his regiment of Georgia volunteers, who were anxious to invade Mexico during the recent. Cutting affair, and will have an actual opportunity to put them into service on the field of battle.

The Day in the House.

The house spent all of today on the question of clerks to committees, an effort having been made by certain members of the committee on accounts to deprive the small committees of clerks. Mr. Dickinson, of Kentucky, was at the bottom of the movement. The debate on this question lasted several hours, and for the time was quite heated, but it ended by the defeat of the resolution, and the clerks will have clerks as usual. During the debate Mr. Moses, of Georgia, who is a member of the committee on rules, delivered his maiden speech in favor of allowing all committees clerks, as they have had in previous congresses. Mr. Moses surprised his friends, as well as those who did not know him, by his fluent and pointed speech. Indeed, Mr. Moses is quite an orator. Although the subject under discussion was not such as gave an opportunity to display oratorical powers, yet his talking was so fluent that it was evident to all that when he does take the floor on a big question his speech will be worthy of attention.

In his remarks Mr. Moses said he did not believe in depriving the committees on expenditures in various departments of clerks. He said the effort to cut off these

clerks reminded him of an old story in which the wolves asked the shepherds to throw the dogs to them in the interest of the sheep.

"Suppose, these gentlemen," said he, "should ask the house to abolish these committees appointed to examine their expenditures, would you do it? No, we will not call off the watch dogs of the treasury. The people demand that we closely scrutinize all expenditures. Let us give these committees every facility that they may do the work demanded by the people, and know how that billion dollars was expended. Let us not stifle the voice of the people by cutting off the instruments of investigation. If the expenditures have not been honestly administered, we should know it. I am in favor of retrenchment, but I do not propose to begin by cutting off the means of accomplishing it. Will this house stultify itself by appointing these committees, and then say to them we don't expect you to do anything. There is no need of your services."

Joe Wheeler and Boutelle.

There is some talk here tonight of a possible personal encounter between General Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, and Mr. Boutelle, of Maine. During the debate today over the clerkship resolution, Mr. Boutelle made one of the most vicious speeches ever heard upon the floor of the house. Indeed, the Maine man resorted to the most bitter charges against General Joe Wheeler, and attempted to hold him up to the ridicule of the house on account of his manner of delivering a speech and alleged defects in his voice. Mr. Boutelle had evidently prepared the speech last night in reply to a speech delivered by General Wheeler on the Holman resolution yesterday.

There was more of history and fun condensed in yesterday afternoon's proceedings than I have ever witnessed before in a week," said Boutelle. "There was our volatile friend from Alabama, General Wheeler, a gentleman who always leaps upon the back of the great questions of debate, to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm with an impetuosity which reminds one of the manner in which a representative of the Darwinian theory would ride upon the back of an elephant in a circus."

"He started out yesterday morning to 'hurl' something or other back 'with scorn,' but he omitted to lubricate sufficiently his 'hurler,' and in some way or other got into a difficulty before he was through. He opened out like a calico on a Mississippi river steamboat, and he wound up like a sandpiper in the last stages of asthma. He reminded me of one of those modern patrician dolls of Edison's with a photograph inside. Those of you who have ever practiced with that instrument may remember that sometimes an imperfect cylinder is shoved into the machine, so that from the full diapason of a brass band you run down to a feeble squeak, when the diaphragm nettles out of the groove. From the way the gentleman started and the way he ended, I was afraid something had broken inside of him. The loftiness of his aerial flight, and the suddenness of his descent reminded me of the excuse the Irishman made for being bow-legged when he said he went up in a balloon once and walked back."

During the delivery of these remarks the house was naturally convulsed with laughter as every sentence provoked it. Boutelle then attacked Mr. Dockery, and concluded by an attack upon Judge Holman, in which he said Holman was throwing out a cloud of proclamations without regard to performances to succeed, proposing to deal with this great nation and its limitless responsibilities and destinies as though it was a nickel-in-the-slot machine, and even then trying to beat the machine by dropping a bogus nickel in the slot.

General Wheeler was not in the house during the attack upon him, but when he learned of it later the general was indignant that he should have been referred to in such a manner, and regretted that he was not on hand to make reply. He will perhaps make reply later, either the floor or to Boutelle personally. The chances are he will content himself by denouncing Boutelle personally.

Covered with Snow.

The streets of Washington are covered with snow today, and hundreds of sleighs are chasing each other about the streets. There are sleighs of all kinds from the handsomest, costing several thousand dollars, to the home-made sleighs. Conspicuous among them was the elegant imported sleigh of Senator Stanford, the millionaire Californian, bearing President Harrison, Mrs. McKee and Baby McKee. The sleigh was decorated with many colored plumes, and was drawn by three horses abreast.

Judge Lawson, of Georgia, returned today. He was accompanied by his wife, and will spend the winter at the Metropolitan hotel.

E. W. B.

COMMITTED TO ECONOMY.

Mr. Holman's Retrenchment Resolutions Passed.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—In the house the unfinished business of yesterday, being a motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered on Mr. Holman's resolution, was taken up.

Mr. Holman withdrew his motion to reconsider, saying he had come to the conclusion that the second resolution was broad enough to cover any and all expenditures of public money while necessary and proper, as it directly tends to create and foster the wealth of favored classes at the expense of the whole people who bear the burdens of government and manifestly furnish undue facilities for the enlargement of great private estates—a policy which the government of the people cannot justify by any form of favoritism in legislation.

It was adopted—yeas, 229; nays, 40.

The resolution was then taken on the second resolution, Mr. Lynch, of Wisconsin, making a vain effort to present a substitute. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That in view of the present condition of the treasury, and because an efficient and honest government can only be assured by the frugal expenditure of public money, while necessary and proper, no money ought to be appropriated by congress from the public treasury except such as is immediately necessary to carry on the several departments frugally, efficiently and honestly administered."

The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 164; nays, 83.

Cigarettes Will Be Cheap.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—A morning paper says that a movement is on foot to organize a new company to fight the American tobacco cigarette trust. A. de Young, of the Dramatic Tobacco Company, of this city, is father of the movement. One million dollars will be the new company's capitalization, and three hundred thousand dollars worth of new cigarette machines have already been purchased.

# ATLANTA GETS THEM.

Reorganization of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

IT EMBRACES THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Colonel Carter Resigns the Commissionership.

AND IS SUCCEEDED BY COL. STAHLMAN.

The Reorganized Headquarters, with a Largely Increased Force, Will Be in Atlanta.

New York, January 15.—[Special.]—The Southern Railway and Steamship Association met at No. 24 Park place to consider the proposition of the members of the Southeastern Mississippi Valley Association to join the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. As has been made known, after some hours' consideration, the Southern Railway and Steamship Association admitted the members of the Southeastern Mississippi Valley Association.

The Agreement Signed.

Before such action was taken, however, Colonel Thomas H. Carter, commissioner, and Mr. Charles A. Sindall, secretary, resigned their positions. The old members of the association, nearly all of whom were present, signed the new agreement, and the new members admitted are:

The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railway.

The Illinois Central railroad.

The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway.

The Newport News and Mississippi Valley railway, western division.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad.

The Memphis and Charleston railroad.

The Alabama Great Southern railroad.

The Georgia Pacific railway.

The Baltimore Steam Packet Company.

E. B. Stahlman in Charge.

Upon the assembling of the new aspirants, E. B. Stahlman was unanimously elected commissioner and A. Pope secretary. Colonel Carter will be chairman of the arbitration committee, and Mr. Sindall will continue for awhile his connection with the commission.

Headquarters in Atlanta.

The headquarters of the commission was fixed at Atlanta, and the salary of Colonel Stahlman was fixed at \$15,000 per annum, and Mr. Pope's at \$4,000.

The new officers will take charge on the 1st of February, and it will add about one hundred more men to the clerical force of the commission.

The Richmond Terminal Will Stay Here.

The Terminal headquarters will remain in Atlanta. There is absolutely no doubt about this.

250 GARZA SUSPECTS SHOT.

President Diaz to Appoint General Bernardo Reyes to the Command of the Army.

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., January 15.—The Mexican military officials have sent out a list of persons who are suspected to be the leaders in the revolution. Among them are Catarina E. Garza, Jules Flores, Juan Antonio, Flore Pablo, Morina and Estagiro Ramon. Of others named in the list Pablo Munoz, Sista Langaria and Tenelo Rodriguez are under arrest at Brownsville, Esmael Trevino and Hilicito Chapa are confined at Rio Grande, as suspects, and Juan Garza, seventeen years old, who was captured by the bandits, has been taken to Brownsville as a witness against the bandits.

The list appears the name of Ruiz Sandoval, the Mexican revolutionist and general, who the Mexicans think is implicated in this movement and who is known to be at New Orleans, where he is in business of such magnitude that he could not afford to give it up and attempt another revolution.

Captain Brito, of the Texas Rangers, went over to Reynosa, Mexico, last night to interview two Garza suspects who were captured by the Mexican troops, and also to consult with Colonel Mainero, of the Mexican army, looking to the placing of detachments of Mexican troops to work up that side of the Rio Grande while Captain Brito goes up on the other side.

The Mexican captured at Camargo, Mexico, Tuesday, who gave the information that there was to be a meeting at Laguna Seca of revolutionists, was shot the same night by the Mexican troops. Two more were captured and executed and yesterday others were shot. This brings the number of Garza suspects killed by the Mexican troops up to about two hundred and fifty.

# ENGLAND'S DEAD.

Mr. Gladstone Hears the News with Great Emotion.

A JAR IN THE NATION'S GRIEF

Caused by the Refusal of a Labor Congress to Condole.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO RETIRE

To Some Secluded Spot for a Year in Order to Assuage His Grief for the Death of His Son.

LONDON, January 15.—[Special.]—Mr. Gladstone is at Nimes, in France.

In consequence of the sad news from England he refused to see any visitors yesterday, but remained within doors, and sent his excuses to the prefect, who called on him in person, and also to the mayor of Nimes, who came for the purpose of extending to the distinguished visitor the hospitality of the city.

Nevertheless, just before the hour of his departure in the morning, while the last preparations for his journey were being made, Mr. Gladstone consented to a few minutes' talk over the distressing announcements concerning the death of Cardinal Manning and the duke of Clarence, which he had received only a short time before.

The great statesman was walking slowly to and fro in the drawing room of the hotel in thoughtful mood, and with bowed head, seemingly much affected.

He was in traveling dress, and appeared to be in excellent health for a man of his years.

"You have heard the sad news, Mr. Gladstone," I said.

"Yes," said he, very gravely, "I have heard the news, and it was a great shock to me. I think the death of Cardinal Manning a deeply deplorable event, although it was one which years left us not unprepared for."

Mr. Gladstone was visibly affected by the double calamity, and the news of both deaths having come to him at the same time, and even after two hours the effect seemed to be quite as great upon him as when he first heard the evil tidings.

"I was much moved when I heard it," said he, returning from the window, "and I am still much moved. I do not know that I can say any more."

"You were at Oxford with Cardinal Manning, were you not?"

"Yes, Manning and I sat on the same bench at Oxford. His death grieved me much, but that of the young prince was indeed a heavy blow."

"You had no expectation of it, then?"

"None in the least; it was as surprising as it was sad. The day before yesterday the report sent to me during the evening was of the most reassuring character, and I was entirely unprepared for the terrible news of this morning. What a blow to the prince and princess of Wales. What a sad, sad blow."

As he himself said, he was indeed much shocked. After a pause the grand old man said:

"The cardinal was, as I have learned from sources other than himself, very much older than I; he carried, like me, a heavy burden of years. He was a good man, and his place can scarcely be filled."

At this point Mr. Armstrong entered, and the interview ended. Mr. Armstrong told me that Mr. Gladstone was enchanted with Nimes and its environs, as indeed he well might be, for the bright sun was shining and the beauty of the landscape basked in all the freshness and fairness of a warm day of spring.

The Workingmen Not Sorry.

The decorous fiction that the whole nation is overwhelmed with grief at the death of the duke of Clarence received a startling denial today in the proceedings of the greatest workingmen's union in England. Delegates to the miners' federation, now holding their annual meeting at Stoke-on-Trent, were apprised before assembling that their representatives in parliament desired that the federation should adopt a resolution of condolence.

The strong democratic feeling known to suffuse the body made this proposal hazardous, but it was hoped the delegates would not venture to deviate from the general custom by declaring that a death in the royal family was no particular business of theirs. This is exactly what they did. A telegram from their parliamentary leader, Mr. Piddell, himself ill from influenza, asked for a vote of sympathy with the royal family, adding, "The queen has always expressed sympathy with us."

Cries of "business" greeted the message. The member who moved a vote of condolence reminded the delegates that the queen in cases of accidents in the mines always helped the distressed. In sudden silence the conference listened to the speeches in favor of the motion, and then by a vote of 19 to 13 passed, without debate, an amendment to proceed to business.

The miners' federation has 200,000 members, and it is the best organized and most powerful single union in the country. It has several representatives in the house of commons and controls the votes of others. No workmen's combination has so freely given to the distressed in or outside of its own ranks, or shown as keen a perception of the sufferings of the proletariat. Interference with the family affairs of the royalty being felt beyond them, they honestly said so. If all of the trades unions of Great Britain were similarly stirred the result would be similar.

The delegates immediately proceeded to vote sympathy with and substantial help for the starving and makers of the midland districts, who have long been on a strike.

The Upper and Middle Classes.

The upper and middle classes are most keenly touched by the incidents of the duke of Clarence's death. Thousands, clad in mourning, have flocked to the Marlborough house to record their names, and throughout the capital well-dressed folk generally are donning some badge of grief.

The Gazette tonight directs that all persons wearing mourning until February 28th, while the orders are given to the court and to the army.

The alarm of society people over the prospect of social reunions being under a taboo the greater part of the coming season, will be re-

lieved by the announcement that the queen, recognizing the necessities of society, will hold the usual May drawing rooms and levees.

Will Retire for a Year.

The prince of Wales and family will not appear in public for a year to come. The princess of Wales, after the funeral, is going to some secluded spot in the south of Europe with her daughter. Both are in delicate health, and their condition is now a source of increased anxiety to the family.

The death of the duke of Clarence has recalled the fact that he was born prematurely and that he always lacked the robustness of Prince George. The princess of Wales has not yet recovered from her grief and prostration.

The Latest from Sandringham.

The latest announcement from Sandringham tonight is that Dr. Laking is detained watching the princess of Wales and Princess May, fearing that influenza may attack them. Prince George, who is still weak from his attack of typhoid fever, is also a cause of anxiety. The doctors have advised the prince of Wales, as soon as possible, to remove his family from the scene of affliction.

The Future of the Maiden-Widow.

Princess May's future is undoubtedly a subject of deep national interest. As a precedent for her marriage to Prince George, the incident is recalled of the death of the czarowitz in 1895 after his betrothal to Princess Dagmar, now wife of his brother, the present czar. So profound and universal is the sympathy over her loss, that it would be no surprise if parliament accorded her some provision as the "maiden-widow." If the report be true that Prince George is attracted to a daughter of Prince Christian, his known strong will makes the project of an alliance with Princess May improbable. In family circles, Prince George has long been recognized as the superior of his brother in intellect, force of character, and open geniality of disposition. From boyhood he has always held his own against his brother's pretensions as an elder. It is on record, how, quarrelling as boys over the possession of a good chess, George promptly hit his brother in the eye and then seized and kept the chess by his superior strength. Their mutual affection was undoubtedly great, but Albert Victor was the weaker vessel. The concurrent opinion of those around the throne points to the future popularity of Prince George if he lives to become king.

The Date of the Funeral.

The queen has not yet decided upon the funeral, but it will probably be Thursday next. Cabinet communications with the prince of Wales and queen on the plan of interment have elicited expression of feeling from the prince of Wales against any ceremonial pomp. The king of Denmark telegraphs that he desires personally to attend the funeral if his strength permits, he will be accompanied by the Danish crown prince, with his eldest son, Prince Charles. The czar will send his second son.

The day of the funeral will be observed as a day of general mourning throughout the empire. The governments of Australia are arranging to suspend business. The London stock exchange will be closed.

Cardinal Manning's Successor.

A fierce contest will be waged with the view of securing the appointment of a successor to Cardinal Manning. English Catholics desire the appointment of Bishop Vaughan, who is a unionist, but the Irish party oppose him, preferring the bishop of Portsmouth.

Mr. Gladstone's Feelings.

Mr. Gladstone wishes to return from the south of France to attend the funeral of the duke of Clarence and Cardinal Manning, but his friends, anxious to prevent the risk of exposure to severe weather, have telegraphed him, begging him not to come.

BLOUNT ON CHILE.

Congress Will Give President Harrison His Heartly Support.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—"We must stand by the president." This ringing declaration was made by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, the chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, today, in reply to a question as to what action the house would take if called upon by the president for authority to declare war against Chile.

"This is no party question," said Mr. Blount, "but is one that interests every American and should be treated only as such. I understand that a number of members have been discussing the advisability of introducing a resolution in the house calling for all the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Chile since the assault upon our sailors at Valparaiso. I hope that this will not be done. It would be neither timely nor advisable for the house to take a hand in this matter, and I believe President Harrison is fully capable of looking after our interests in the controversy."

Ex Parte Statements.

The bringing in of such a resolution would precipitate a discussion, during which would be said that would anger Chile and render a peaceful settlement between the two countries more difficult, if not impossible. To my mind it would be foolish for the house to take any action in this matter until it had in its possession all the correspondence and all the testimony taken, both at Valparaiso and at San Francisco. The statements given to the public within the last forty-eight hours have been ex parte, and due allowance should be made before judgment is formed.

For my part I am willing to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Harrison, for I believe him as anxious to protect the honor of the nation as I am myself. Whenever he deems it expedient he will transmit all the correspondence, together with a message, to congress expressing his views. It will then be time for us to act, and should he ask for authority to proclaim war, I believe that every member of this body would give him a hearty support."

A Dispatch from Commodore Evans.

A cable message was received at the navy department today from Commodore Evans, of the United States steamer Yorktown, at Valparaiso, but Secretary Tracy said it contained no information of importance. It is said at the navy department that it is not true that the Mantioncom and Newark have been ordered to the West Indies.

The Senor Calis, but Says Nothing.

Senor Montt, Chilean minister, had a short interview with Secretary Blaine today, but it is understood that he had nothing to communicate indicating a change of policy on the part of Chile.

A Coaler for Chile.

San Francisco, January 15.—The collier San Mateo has been chartered to take coal from Nantamito to Chile. The captain of the collier states that the United States government has chartered the vessel and has ordered him to rush his cargo through as rapidly as possible. The vessel will leave this port for Nantamito today. The San Mateo can carry a cargo of over four thousand tons and can steam nearly twelve knots an hour, so that it will not take many days to make the trip.

One of Them Gets an Office.

Major K. C. Gilchrist, a prominent reformer, got a small plum today dropped from Mayor Fickens' table. He was appointed clerk in the city assessor's office, vice Morrissey McGuire, removed. The appointment is with the mayor. Major Gilchrist was very prominent in the ballot reform movement, and was defeated before the reform council Tuesday night for the office of superintendent of streets by General Huguana.

# THE ROYAL RAKE

Who Illustrates the Name of Bonaparte in England.

HIS WIFE ACCUSES HIM OF BIGAMY,

And of Conspiring to Steal a \$100,000 Necklace,

WHILE HE CHARGES HER LIKEWISE

With Having at the Same Moment More Than the Share of Husbands That the Law Allows.

LONDON, January 15.—Prince Louis Clovis Bonaparte, a son of the late Prince Lucien, is charged with bigamy and the attempted robbery of his wife.

The charge is made by Mrs. Rosalie Bonaparte, formerly Rosalie Clovis.

How She Caught On To the Prince.

The plaintiff was first married, under the name of Rosalie Barlow, to Mr. Norfolk Bernard Megone. In November, 1883, a petition for the dissolution of the marriage was filed by the husband, on the ground of adultery, the present respondent, Prince Louis Clovis Bonaparte, being the co-respondent. This petition was dismissed, on the ground of collusion. Rosalie Barlow (then Megone) went to Scotland and resided with Prince Louis Clovis Bonaparte under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Richards. Mr. Megone then filed a petition for divorce in the Scotch courts on the ground of his wife's adultery with Prince Louis, and a decree was granted and made final.

Rosalie Barlow then left Scotland, and was married, by license, to the prince.

His Second Marriage.

On October 12, 1891, Clovis adopted the surname of Bonaparte, and on October 14th Prince Louis Clovis Bonaparte was married to Elizabeth Scott, this marriage constituting the grounds for the petition now before the court.

Prince Louis Clovis Bonaparte was born in London in 1829, and was known during the earlier part of his career as Louis Clovis Richard, and subsequently by the name of Louis Clovis Clovis.

The late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, previous to his death, acknowledged Clovis to be his son. Prince Louis Lucien was an ex-senator of France and a son of Prince Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. He was the last surviving nephew of Napoleon I.

Mutual Charges of Bigamy.

The prince charges the woman with bigamy, her other husband, Megone, never having gotten a legal divorce.

On the witness stand Rosalie Barlow testified to the fact that she was married to Louis Clovis Bonaparte in May, 1888, and that she lived with him until September, 1891. Her husband, she said, informed her in March last that he had instructed his solicitor to bring an action against Mr. Coghlin, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight. In September, she added, the prince told her that Mr. Coghlin was suing him, and that he had instructed a solicitor with the task of defending the case. The latter informed her that her husband was liable to be sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. In order to protect the prince, she gave the solicitor a diamond necklace and other jewelry, valued at about one hundred thousand dollars, with which to provide the funds necessary to settle the claim. She then went on prosecuting her husband. This jewelry the prince afterward gave to his second wife as a wedding present.



## RAPID REPAIRING

Is What the Railroad Companies Are Doing on Their Roads.

## THE RAILROADS ARE BEING REPAIRED.

Several Railroads Resume Their Scheduled Trains—The Disordered Mail Routes Re-Established.

If the water keeps receding and the weather continues favorable, the damage to roadbeds will not be so heavy, and the tracks of the railroads will be repaired and all obstructions removed in a few days.

The delayed mails from the west all came in last night, being from twelve to twenty-four hours late. The railway mail service expects to get all the direct and through routes re-established and ready for the prompt dispatch of mail today, or at the latest tomorrow.

The Atlanta and West Point will put on its regular schedule again today, and no further delay is probable on the road.

A telegram was received at the railway mail service office yesterday, from New Orleans, stating that Louisville and Nashville mail train No. 4 had passed Mobile, and was expected to reach Montgomery with very little delay, and that regular mail trains, 6 and 8, would follow on regular schedule time last night.

This opens the most serious obstruction, being the through mail route for hundreds of the pounds of important mail between New Orleans, Mobile and intermediate points, and the north and west.

The East and West railroad, of Alabama, one of the most seriously damaged roads in the state, has established a regular schedule between Rockmart and Pell City, Ala.

This run, with the road's connections with the Louisville and Nashville at Duke's station, the Georgia Pacific and Coosa Valley at Pell City, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia at Piedmont, places the mails at its local points in easy access.

The Marietta and North Georgia was sufficiently repaired yesterday for the re-establishment of its regular schedule. Of course, some delay was caused by passing over unsafe places on the road.

The Alabama Midland, extending from Montgomery, Ala., to Bainbridge, Ga., is probably the most seriously damaged of any of the roads. Nothing definite has been heard from that road recently, but the latest orders issued were for the absolute abandonment of all trains.

The break in the Georgia Pacific at Tallapoosa was repaired yesterday, and the mail trains made their regular trips without much delay. All the damage on the road will be permanently repaired today, and no further trouble will be experienced from the late rain storm.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia suffered considerable inconvenience and some damage, but all their trains ran out yesterday with the schedule badly demoralized. Mr. King, of the railway mail service, said yesterday that with good weather today and tomorrow all the mails would be coming in on time.

Ordinary's Office. The weather bureau, under the direction of Mr. Morrell, of the weather bureau, predicts fair weather today and tomorrow, but further than that he is unable to make any estimate, as at this period of the year, and owing to the unsettled state of the weather, a gulf storm is liable to put in an appearance with little previous warning.

## THE ROME FLOOD.

The Water Reaches Its Limit and Begins to Recede.

ROME, Ga., January 15.—[Special.]—The Etowah and Oostanaula rivers continued to rise until 12 o'clock today, the height of thirty-seven and one-fifth feet being then indicated on the government gauge.

This mark is three and one-fifth feet lower than the high-water mark of 1886, making this the second highest in the history of Rome.

The loss from this freshet has been comparatively nothing, as the warehouses in time and goods and chattels were all safely moved. Business is suspended in the overflowed district, but is quite brisk in the upper district. The water covered the pavement in front of the Armstrong house, but did not reach the office floor.

Two Houses Washed Away. So far as known only two houses are reported washed away. No lives, so far as known, have been lost.

The weather was clearing today with a keen north wind, making it bitter cold. Notwithstanding the intense cold weather the citizens thronged the streets. About one hundred boats of all descriptions, from the rude plank boats to the canvas-covered rafts, filled with passengers, are traversing all sections of the overflowed districts. Many ludicrous scenes are constantly occurring, and oftentimes a capsize boat with its inmates in the water, causes shouts of laughter.

The Water Receding. This afternoon the waters began to recede very slowly, and up to this writing has only fallen three or four inches. It is hoped and expected that by 6 o'clock a.m., it will have fallen two feet, which will enable the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road to speedily resume its regular schedules. The merchants expect to re-occupy their stores and open up for business.

## CHATTANOOGA'S BELT ROAD.

The East Tennessee People Throw It Into the Courts.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 14.—[Special.]—President Felton of the East Tennessee, and General Thomas, of the Terminal, through W. S. Davis, are engaged in protecting their interest in the Belt road. Mr. James is president of the Belt road, the Chattanooga Southern railway and a number of other ventures of a similar character. A short time since the contractors of the Chattanooga Southern entered suit for \$50,000, to enforce liens upon that road for \$50,000.

The suit now brought against him is in the nature of an application for a receiver to take charge of the Belt road. During the month of November, of last year, the East Tennessee railway brought of Mr. James \$50,000 of the capital stock of the company, which constituted a majority of the same and the cost of making the deal has swelled that amount to about seven hundred thousand dollars.

The East Tennessee now finds that their people have paid \$700,000 for \$250,000 worth of property, and it is rumored that they prefer re-buying at receiver's sale in order to get even with the trade. In order to do this they filed the bill asking for a receiver and alleging fraud on the part of Mr. James.

## THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE

Issues an Order Putting Their Men on Two-Thirty Time.

MACON, Ga., January 15.—[Special.]—The Richmond and Danville railroad has issued an order which went into effect today. All the employees at the shops—carpenters, machinists, blacksmiths, etc.—have been put on six hours' time.

A day's work heretofore has been nine hours, but now the men will be allowed to work only six hours. This will be a considerable saving of money to the road, but a serious loss to the employees.

The average workman gets 25 cents per hour, so this new order means a loss to each workman of 75 cents per day.

There are now only about one hundred and fifty men at the shops, so at 75 cents per man per day the road will save \$112.50 per day, or nearly three thousand four hundred dollars per month.

FRISTON'S HEAD-ACHE cures any headache—nothing else.

## SKIPPED WITH HIS WIFE

And Left His Three Children to Be Charged on the County.

CLEVELAND, Ga., January 15.—[Special.]—At the October term, 1890, of Lumpkin superior court, Eliza Stover was convicted of the crime of burglary.

There were some extenuating circumstances, and Judge Wellborn sentenced him to serve a term of several years in the chain-gang. Last month Stover escaped from the chain-gang and a reward was offered for his apprehension and delivery to the authorities in Atlanta.

Some parties in Lumpkin were on the lookout for him, and a few days ago had reason to suspect that he would pay his "better half" a visit.

This he did, but his would-be captors were too late. Stover did visit his wife, and carried her off with him, and so far they have not been able to trace him. But the worst of it is they left three little, helpless children behind them, with no substance for their support, and the children will probably fall on the county.

## A PRISON PLOT,

But the Sheriff Was Equal to the Call Made.

DANIELSVILLE, Ga., January 15.—[Special.]—There was a bold attempt to strike for liberty by a rough lot of prisoners in the Danville jail. Five negroes in one room, all except one, joined in a plot to kill Sheriff Brooks when he came to bring breakfast. They organized by electing Jesse Harris captain, promising to obey his orders. Jesse is in for shooting his wife; Joe Matthews, Eli Lee and Will Moon for burglary, and Lee Pulliam for murder.

Lee Pulliam refused to join the revolt. The plan was by main strength to break down the cell door, wrench off the iron bar from across the door, and with it kill the sheriff when he entered with breakfast, and dash for liberty.

This plan was broken up by Pulliam refusing to join and the inability after repeated efforts by the others to break the door; and Pulliam and a few others, promising to obey his orders. Jesse is in for shooting his wife; Joe Matthews, Eli Lee and Will Moon for burglary, and Lee Pulliam for murder.

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## THE CULTURE OF TOBACCO

Will Have Some Attention in White County This Year.

CLEVELAND, Ga., January 15.—[Special.]—The farmers of White county will engage extensively in the culture of tobacco this year.

Last year many planters grew from one-half acre to two acres in tobacco and realized better profits than could have been obtained from any other crop on the same area.

Some of them made \$70 per acre and upwards. There is a movement to establish a factory, to some extent on the co-operative plan, at Cleveland, and the farmers promise to supply the factory with ample crude stock if it becomes a reality, the prospects for which are favorable.

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## SYRUP OF FIGS



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ATLANTA, GA., January 16, 1892.

## An Appeal to a Contemporary.

The Charleston News and Courier is very loud in its professions of tariff reform. It is so loud, indeed, that it is vociferous. Two or three times a week the editor feels compelled to call the attention of his readers to the subject, and, for fear that some of them may have grown cold in the cause, he runs over the doctrine as an expert runs over the keys of a piano. Never was seen such enthusiasm for tariff reform. It bubbles up and runs over, and hardly a week passes that the editor fails to read somebody out of the party.

We have just discovered the secret of this doctrinal activity of The News and Courier. It pretends to be for tariff reform, shaking the bushes in a clamorous manner, yet when it is put to the test it is for protection. In the midst of all its noisy enthusiasm for tariff reform, it, unfortunately for the cause, gives the whole cause of tariff reform away, and declares that a protective duty should be levied on Egyptian fine cotton for the benefit of the sea island cotton planters. If the tariff reform principles of The News and Courier cannot stand the test here, they are worthless. Why should the consumers of fine cotton goods be taxed for the benefit of a handful of sea island cotton planters? This is the whole case of tariff reform in a nutshell, and when The News and Courier is put to the test it turns up as a smiling and complacent protectionist.

The Charleston paper shows by its attitude that if it was printed in Pennsylvania, it would be for protecting iron; if in Ohio that it would be for protecting wool; and so on and so forth to the end of the tariff list.

Now, this is not tariff reform nor anything like it; it is protection pure and simple. The tariff reform to which the democratic party is pledged knows no localities or special interests. It is aimed, indeed, at the special interests which enjoy protection at the expense of the taxpayers. Tariff reform means something, or it means nothing. If it is right to protect the sea island cotton planters it is right to protect the iron producers of Pennsylvania and the wool growers of Ohio; but it is not right to protect sea island cotton because tobacco, wool and iron are wrongfully protected.

We want to call The Charleston News and Courier back to the great principle of tariff reform to which the democracy is committed. We do not desire to read it out of the party, but to write it back into the party. Tariff reform is not an ambulance behind which a few special interests may hide to thrive; it is a principle which means lower taxes and cheaper goods for the people. To that the party is pledged. When The News and Courier pauses in its professions of tariff reform to advocate protection, it discredits its party, gives a black eye to its doctrine, and embarrasses the true tariff reformers, among which there are none more earnest than THE CONSTITUTION.

Protection and the single gold standard—gold monometallism—constitute the republican platform. The News and Courier would do well to get off this platform and stand on the platform of the party of the people. Home rule, tariff reform and financial reform constitute the principal features of that platform. Let The News and Courier cease its protection experiments and take its place with THE CONSTITUTION in favor of tariff reform and other democratic doctrines based on the demands and necessities of the people.

## Misrepresenting the Alliance.

The Macon Telegraph, in its issue of yesterday, called attention to a passage in its report from Washington, which stated that the alliance men voted with the republicans against a resolution in favor of economy.

Our contemporary proceeds to ask if the alliance men, in spite of their clamor for economy, want the government to spend all the money it can lay hands on, and expresses the hope that Colonel Livingston, Mr. Moses, Mr. Winn and Mr. Everett were not among the alliance men voting with the republicans.

Now, the whole tenor of this talk is a misrepresentation of the alliance men. The alliance masses are democrats, and their congressmen from Georgia, with one exception, are sound democrats. The intimation that the alliance men stand with the republicans against economical reform is absurdly inopportune when it is printed the day after Congressman Livingston's speech in favor of the Holman resolution providing for the retrenchment of government expenditures and announcing the opposition of the house

to subsidize and bounties. Mr. Livingston represents the alliance men, if any man does, and in this notable speech he charged much of the prevailing distress upon the increased taxation made necessary by the government's extravagance. He endorsed the Holman resolution as a democratic and statesmanlike measure, and made an able argument for it.

The so-called alliance men who are likely to favor republican extravagance are in reality third party men, and not democratic alliance men.

It is perhaps useless to suggest to Old Poty that fair dealing is the best policy, and that its labored misrepresentation of the alliance will recoil upon its own head.

## The Good Old Way.

Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, appears to be a man of determination and pluck.

When the roughs at Valparaiso stoned the ship's gig at the landing, Evans did not withdraw his men, and sit sulking in his cabin, to await the result of his report of the affair. On the contrary, he allowed his men to go on shore as usual, and notified the Chilean authorities that if they failed to protect his sailors the Yorktown's guns would defend them against assault. This brought a prompt apology, and the Americans were let alone.

The incident reminds one of the early days of the republic, when our naval officers were always ready to turn a broadside loose for the protection of their flag and the rights of American citizenship. What we lacked in diplomacy in those days we more than made up in manhood.

British naval officers to this day stick to this good old policy. They are veritable bull dogs, ready for a row whenever and wherever an Englishman is unjustly assailed. They never doubt and dally, and lose time waiting for instructions. They hold that they are under orders to fight whenever an enemy shows his teeth.

For a generation or so we have pursued what is called a pacific, but what is in reality a cowardly, policy. We submit to insult and injury, and haggle over dollars and cents in exchange for American blood. Our attitude invites attack. After all, Commander Evans took the right course. With a few more such men in our navy, our flag would be respected abroad, and the simple announcement of American citizenship would carry protection with it.

## The Coming Education.

A strong editorial in The Seattle Post-Intelligencer calls attention to the literary ability and general superiority of the graduates of West Point.

Our contemporary states the discipline at West Point gives a student self-confidence and self-command. Nothing approaches it in our ordinary college discipline. We have too much of the forcing process in our schools. We need less haste, more discipline, more thoroughness, and a more practical edge to instruction, and in these respects West Point is superior to our colleges and schools in the making of men. General literary culture is satisfactorily looked after in the education of our army officers. On the union side Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, McDowell, Humphreys, Buell, Porter, Pope, Hancock, Halleck, Rosecrans, Crook, Hazen and others have all shown themselves masters of a good English style. Among the confederate West Pointers, Davis, Lee, Bragg, Joe Johnston, Jackson, Longstreet, Beauregard, Early, Hood, Hill, Hardee and many others deserve the same high praise. These men wrote with a vigor and a spontaneity and directness and an individuality—not often found in the graduates of literary institutions.

It is true that the classics are not taught at West Point, but the cadets are instructed in French, German and Spanish, three languages that unlock much that is valuable in literature, and are indispensable in the enlarged social and business intercourse of our age. This notable editorial concludes with these words:

The question is fairly asked: "Why should not an education that suffices for the army and navy, whose representatives are thrown much into cultivated society, be adequate for the duties, opportunities and emergencies of the country doctors, lawyers, clergymen and men of affairs into which the mass of college graduates are converted?" The lawyers may find it convenient to know Latin, but not indispensable for efficient spiritual service; the clergyman may find it convenient to know Hebrew, since spirituality, not scholarship, is the power of a live pulpit. The mass of liberally educated men need to be trained chiefly to become efficient men of affairs, and in this view the dead languages have but very limited relations to modern life, compared with the tongues taught at West Point. West Point does not believe in the theory of literary training which doubles and triples the number of the students, and thus is a railroad across the continent; it does not believe in going to Carthage to inquire the way to Rome; it believes that the shortest road to a knowledge of sound English is by the study of sound English books, by the largest familiarity with and study of English authors, from Shakespeare, Bacon and Burke down to Tennyson and Daniel Webster. English poetry, politics and general history, political economy, international law, English eloquence and dramatic literature are the books for men of affairs to read to command English, not Latin or Greek books, whose juices of thought and virtue, style and expression have long since become part of the bone and fibre of English literature.

Clearly, we have hints of a model education in this article. When our colleges and schools borrow some of the best features of West Point, they will greatly widen their usefulness and popularity.

## An Unpromising Beginning.

According to the hints and intimations that come from South Carolina, the opponents of Governor Tillman propose to make a personal campaign against him, and it is said that the episodes of two years ago will be re-enacted under still more exciting conditions.

We are of the opinion that such a campaign will hurt the state and tend to divide the democratic party. Among the charges against Governor Tillman is one of extravagance, and to support this charge a bill of expenses is to be used as an argument—namely, "\$10.50 for hanging pictures; \$1 for work that could be done by a darkey in a day; combs, \$1.50; chair and lounge, \$16.50; dish pan, 50 cents; \$50 for flowers and pots."

They do not hesitate to say that a campaign with this sort of thing as a basis or even as a side issue will discredit the state, and tend to emphasize the division in the party. It is puerile and unbecoming. The questions for the democrats to consider in regard to Governor Tillman should deal with his administration. Has he made a good governor? Has he made a fair beginning in the direction of the reforms to which he and his friends pledged them-

## THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA. Russian provinces have been ravaged, except the wholesale stealing carried on by the officials when the famine is on.

THE WEATHER. The weather is what we much need in the south during the remainder of the winter.

EDITOR ALDRICH. "Max O'Reil" fell into the fount in the Baptist church at Grand Rapids, Mich., the other night. Aldrich was advancing to introduce O'Reil to the minister when the accident occurred. The two scrambled out, and after some delay the lecture was delivered to a smiling crowd.

## STRAWS IN THE WIND.

FOILED AGAIN. To prove how great a cheat is fame, The unknown writer penned A poem, and tucked into his name, Quite nicely, to the end.

"And now," quoth he, with bitter spleen, "I'll fool 'em all!"—'twas funny: He sent it to a magazine And Killey got the money!

Excited Subscriber. The citizens are going to tar and feather you! Editor—Ho! I'll go into the show business as the wild man from Deadville. Didn't I tell you there was money in the newspaper business!

The Sunny South makes its appearance in a new and improved form. It is now a sixteen-page, three-column paper, half an inch wide, and printed from new type. Its appearance is quite attractive.

## OF COURSE THEY DO.

Even dead men advertise. Who laughs? We'll prove the statement's right: Behold the obituary notice, or the Upon their tombstone white!

The editor of The Adieu News makes this cheerful announcement: "Those who tuned their voices to sing tenderly at the funeral of the Adieu News, and our exchanges that left space for its obituary, when we took it, will please consider themselves disappointed as this paper will be published by the same com, as usual."

Clem G. Moore has resumed control of The Crawfordville Democrat, and T. C. Moore, late of The Democrat, is now associated with The Warrenton Clipper.

## THE MAGIC OF A NAME.

Citizen—Well, you're endorsed for governor by the citizens? Editor—I heard about it. Lively meeting, wasn't it?

Citizen—You're right it was. We had one barrel of corn whiskey, six fiddle, one lynch, thirteen men were tarred and feathered, and then we set the house on fire.

Editor—O, the magic of a name! The floods have had no visible effect on the Rome Tribune. Editor Martin is in the swim.

## LEADING EDITORIALS.

Why Not Watterson?

From The New York Herald, Dec. 26.  
If the west is to have the best of the country, for instance, there is Gray, of Indiana; or Campbell, of Ohio; or Vilas, of Wisconsin; or Morrison, of Illinois. If the border union states are looked to there is Gorman, of Maryland; or Wilson, of West Virginia; or Carlisle, of Kentucky; or, if, foreseeing the great political change which will make New England democratic, that section were to be wisely graced with a nominee, there is the gallant and brave John H. Watson, of Vermont; or the sage and reverend renevier, Wells, of Connecticut. Or, if an eastern democratic state were to have it, there is McClellan, of New Jersey.

There is sound statesmanship and "good politics" in almost every one of these names. All are in harmony with the democratic policies; there is no man in the list we have named for whom any party could not find a place in the government of the United States.

Now does this random list conclude the matter; there are a dozen other democrats conspicuous, able and popular enough to make good candidates. New York has Whitney, and we have reserved to the last one name whose owner has the esteem, confidence and admiration alike of north and south, east and west—Henry Watterson, of Kentucky. In our belief Mr. Watterson would be the most universally popular candidate who could be named by the democrats. To nominate him would be to make a mistake, for he is a republican voter. He would secure, beyond a doubt, the whole Cleveland vote and the whole independent vote of the state. His election would please and endow a multitude of prominent republicans.

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In order to bring about this result army officers have been detailed for the inspection of the state volunteer troops at their annual encampments, and others have been stationed as about eighty schools where military instruction is given. As a result, there is a perceptible improvement in the state troops, and sufficient progress has been made in the academies to justify the appointment of a number of cadets to the army from civil life. Inspector General Breckinridge reports the examination for appointment to the army from civil life. This policy will have the effect of a powerful stimulus on the national guard of the country.

## THE NAMES OF THE YOUNG MEN RECOMMENDED FOR APPOINTMENT THIS YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS:

James N. Andrews, of St. Augustine college, Georgia, Florida.  
John P. Armstrong, from Delaware college, Newark, Del.  
Lawrence E. Baker, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Frank A. Barton, of Cornell university, N. Y.  
Joseph C. Castner, of Rutgers college, N. J.  
George W. Cole, of the Missouri State University.

Frank M. Hume, of River View Military academy.  
Ferdinand W. Kobbe, of the University school, Petersburg, Va.  
S. H. Larrabee, of Cornell college, Ia.

John T. Manier, of the Agricultural College of Mississippi.  
H. L. McCorkle, of the University of Tennessee.  
John T. Madden, of the University of California.

John C. Moore, of Illinois university.  
John S. Murdock, of Sheffield Scientific school, Yale university.  
Ervin L. Phillips, of Cornell university, N. Y.

Harrison J. Price, of the Ohio Normal university.  
Harry L. Rogers, of the Michigan Military academy.  
Edward Sigler, of the Ohio State university.

W. H. Simons, of the South Carolina Military academy; and  
C. F. L. Smith, of the Shattuck school, Minnesota.

Inspector General Breckinridge attaches such importance to the national guard that he gives it the first place in his report. He devotes considerable space to a discussion of the importance necessary to make the volunteer troops available for actual service under the changed conditions of warfare in the last twenty years. On this subject he says:

The first consideration must be to determine what should be done, and what is to be done, in order to utilize to the utmost the limited time and amateur soldier can afford for military training. And if we keep steadily before us the fact that our ideal volunteer force is one that can march, maneuver and fight, we shall be in no danger of being misled by the narrow path that leads to a state of real efficiency.

The losses suffered by the German troops in the earlier part of the Franco-German war of 1870-71—losses inflicted by a weapon far inferior to the modern rifle—were a lesson to the world, and it is sufficient to prove that the days of the rigid close order of line or column are passed, and that a more flexible and less vulnerable fighting formation is essential.

So long as close order was possible on the field of battle, so long was it sound policy to practice close-order movements on the parade ground, and as these movements required extreme steadiness and precision in the ranks, an inspection which laid stress on movements in line or column, or from one to the other, was in reality a test of readiness for war. But now, when the first grade of an enemy's shell dissolves troops in mass into scattered groups in extended order, it is a mere waste of time to insist year by year that a regiment which can march past well is a good regiment, and to take for granted that it can behave equally well in modern fighting formation.

Witness that in the whole course of the Franco-German war in 1870 the German infantry only twice formed square to repel cavalry attacks; and, too, in an open and uninclosed country most favorable for the action of that arm.

What is urgently needed for the volunteer force is a new drill book, which shall teach just enough close-order drill to enable troops to reach the field of battle with the greatest ease and rapidity, and then lay special stress on movements in extended order, on the attack or defense as against a civilized enemy, on the service of security, in the open, on patrolling, advanced, rear and flank guards; on skirmishing, fire discipline, the supply of ammunition, attacks by night, and elementary field engineering.

The present pedantic ways of opening the ranks for the manual exercise or for the general salute, advancing and retiring in line, echelon movements, movements for receiving cavalry, and marching past, are so much waste of time for

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## The Equitable

Albert Ross's great novel, author of "Theo Sins Not," "His Private Confession," "Smoking Ellen," "In Stella's Shadow," "His Husband's Friend," "Moulding a Maiden." Fifth edition, 50,000, ready. Readers and booksellers should send orders at once. Sold everywhere by mail for 40 cents.

Publisher, G. W. Dillingham, New York.  
Jan 15 1920

**FREE FOR WEAK MEN**

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Temporarily, J. D. BOWEN, Box 5 Alhambra, Mich.  
Send 3x5 cent stamp

A letter was read from Mr. Jack Cohen, too. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the Federation of Trades to the striking express-messengers was adopted.

Mr. J. C. Moore and Mr. S. W. Woodward were the next speakers. The latter advised

*Done H*

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Dr. Price has done his b  
Flavoring Extracts super

*is Best.*

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...st to make his Delicious  
...or in strength, freshness

	Before.	After.	Reduction.
Weight.....	330 pounds.	256 pounds.	75 pounds.
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Wrist.....	42 inches.	31 inches.	11 inches.
Hips.....	53 inches.	40 inches.	13 inches.

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**CURE** New, Certain Remedy. Lasting  
cure, never returns. It will send  
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scription to enlarge small, weak  
parts and certain cure for **Loss  
Vigor, Emission, Varicocele,  
Impotency.** J. D. COFFEY, Box 3 Alton, Mich.  
Small 2x4x6 inch





## PONDER'S CASE.

He Was Not Given a Hearing on an Application for Bail.

A DAMAGE SUIT COMPROMISED.

The James Case Still Before Judge Clark. Several Damage Suits Filed—Other Court News.

Walter Ponder will, in all probability, remain in jail until his case comes up for trial. He is charged with rape—a crime punishable by death—and the law of Georgia provides that bail will not be allowed in such cases until directed by a judge of the superior court after a hearing of the case.

A few days ago, Ponder's attorney, Mr. Thomas W. Latham, made application to Judge Richard H. Clark to be allowed to make bond for his client.

A hearing of this application was set for yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the superior courtroom.

Several witnesses in the case, including Mrs. Brittain, were in the courtroom at that hour, ready to give their evidence.

Ponder was also present anxious for an examination. A letter from Dr. T. O. Powell, of the state lunatic asylum, was presented by Solicitor Hill. The letter stated that Zetta Clark, unable to be brought to Atlanta to testify in the case.

Dr. Greene was introduced by the defense. He examined the girl before she was carried to Milledgeville, and the result of his investigation was decidedly favorable to Ponder.

Judge Clark, however, decided that the hearing could not go on without Zetta Clark, who is the state's principal witness. Ponder was sent back to jail to wait until the girl can come to Atlanta, or until the case comes to trial.

Admitted to the Bar. Mr. Lowry P. Arnold was admitted to the bar by Judge Richard H. Clark yesterday. He stood a most creditable examination before the committee appointed to examine him, consisting of E. N. Broyles, Eugene M. Mitchell, Judge J. A. Anderson and John M. Slaton.

Young Mr. Arnold is the son of Colonel Reuben Arnold, and comes of a family of lawyers, whose names have been distinguished among the legal talent of Georgia and Tennessee. He has just attained his majority, and begins his career in the legal profession with the brightest of prospects.

The Watts Case. The Watts case, which was nonsuited in Judge Van Epps's court on Wednesday, will be carried to the supreme court. The case is one which may be pointed to in future as a precedent, and the final result of it is awaited with interest by all lawyers who practice in damage cases. The decision reached in it, will finally determine whether a trespasser can recover damages or not.

In the Courts Yesterday. None of the courts did much business yesterday. Judge Marshall J. Clarke was busy with the Tolleson case all day, and will probably take up a civil case next week. If he will not be resumed until Monday, as Judge Clark will sit in chambers today.

Judge Richard Clark heard the Ponder case yesterday. Judge Van Epps was engaged with the Baily case, which will be concluded today.

The suit of Mrs. Mary A. George against the East Tennessee road was begun in Judge Westmoreland's court yesterday morning. But while a jury was being drawn the case was compromised. The road pays to Mrs. George \$4,500. She is the widow of Raleigh D. George, who was killed near the East Tennessee shops last summer. George was a conductor on the East Tennessee road, and was killed in a collision with a yard engine.

Suits for Damage. A suit was filed in the superior court yesterday by H. J. Kitchens against the Atlanta and West Point for \$10,000. The attorney in the case is Joseph H. Smith.

R. J. Walden, a fruit dealer, sues the Richmond and Danville for \$300 damage, for wetting some oranges.

A motion was made in the superior court yesterday to not press the true bill against John H. James, charging him with perjury. Solicitor Hill objected to the case being not pressed until the evidence could be heard, and it was postponed.

Bob Billups, a negro forger, was carried to the Chattahoochee Brick Company's works yesterday to serve a two years' sentence.

Henry Brown, a negro moonshiner, was sent to jail yesterday but gave bond and was released.

AT THE COMMISSENER'S OFFICE.

Being Filed with the Governor. Commissioner Nesbitt has received a letter from his friends, the farmers of Troup county, inviting him to go there on next Wednesday to address them on agricultural matters.

He is sick at Marietta, but is improving, and will probably be recovered in time to go down to LaGrange on the day mentioned, and has, therefore, accepted the invitation.

Commissioner Nesbitt is receiving many similar invitations, and is giving a very large number of practical talks on agriculture throughout the state.

The Third National bank, of Columbus, sent in its bond to the governor yesterday, as did also the Southern Bank of the state of Georgia. The Brunswick bank has been made a depository for Georgia.

Among the widows of prominent Georgia leaders who will draw pensions from the state this year are Mr. Thomas R. R. Cobb, of Athens, and Mrs. A. E. Grady, widow of Major F. S. Grady, who was the father of the late Henry W. Grady. If any pension will be given that will call for a hearty approval from these two from every heart in Georgia, they are not too far from it.

A bilious trouble is no bubble. But a very serious matter. The very best means of cure is Bile Beans. To the winds all such ailments they scatter.

"Throw physic to the dogs," and use Angostura Bitters. If you desire good digestion, and a healthy appetite. Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Slegert & Sons.

Whether the prevailing epidemic is la grippe, a catarrhal cold, or a type of acute bronchitis, there is one thing certain, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the most reliable and universally popular remedy for it. It loosens the cough, soothes the phlegm, and promotes expectoration. It is prompt to act, sure to cure.

Office Supplies. Every kind at John M. Miller's, Opera House Block, Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. jan10lm

Bill App's new book, 350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. Price \$1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. A superb Christmas present. dec30tf

PERSONAL. I HAVE a handsome assortment of etchings, engravings and water colors, and the finest stock of picture frames in the state. Sam Walker, 10 Marietta Street. oct22-ly

Queer People. With Paws and Claws, with Wings and Stings this popular line of juvenile by Palmer Cox, for sale by John M. Miller, opera house block, Marietta Street. dec12lm

Bill App's New Book. 350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. Price \$1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. A superb Christmas present. dec30tf

It is better to take Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil when that decline in health begins—the decline precedes the assumption—rather to wait for the germ to grow in our lungs. The far-seeing is better than the surer. The say-est was truer than that the son of a gun hat is it to prevent consumption?

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 133 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—All druggists everywhere do.

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES. Quality First and Always.

We have the only complete optical manufactory in the southern states. We grind the celebrated "Perfect" Crystal Spectacles and Eyeglasses; first made.

ELLAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians, 54 Old Capitol Building, Opposite Postoffice.

READ THIS. WE HAVE 8 BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON WINDSOR street, between Georgia Avenue and Eads street, only 200 feet from the Cooper street car line. Terms cash, balance \$10 per month, no interest. Price \$450. You cannot lose this opportunity pass. Secure a home before it is too late. These lots have a new fence around them. Call or address.

HAMPTON & HERMAN, Real Estate Brokers, 2 S. Broad Street, jan3dm

DRS. BETTS & BETTS, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND SPECIALISTS.

39 1/2 Whitehall Street, Atlanta Ga.

Specialists in Chronic and Blood Diseases. Dr. Betts & Betts, 39 1/2 Whitehall Street, Atlanta Ga.

The most widely and favorably known specialists in the United States. Their long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the treatment and cure of Nervous, Chronic and Surgical Diseases, entitle them to the confidence of the afflicted everywhere. They guarantee:

1. A PERMANENT AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

2. A COMPLETE AND PERMANENT CURE for all cases of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Spina-torrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex positively cured, as well as all functional disorders that result from youthful folly or the excess of mature years.

3. A COMPLETE AND PERMANENT CURE for all cases of Stricture, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Spina-torrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex positively cured, as well as all functional disorders that result from youthful folly or the excess of mature years.

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## REAL ESTATE SALES.

SAM'L W. GOODE. A. L. BECK.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co's

REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

COR. MARIETTA AND PEACHTREE STREETS.

\$15,000 buys one of the most attractive houses recently built on the north side; very convenient to Peachtree and in an exceptional locality. House completed last spring; is of very pleasing design and beautifully finished throughout; is a story and a half high, and has every modern convenience, including \$1,000 furnace and heating apparatus. The workmanship is of the best and no expense was spared to make it an ideal home. The lot is 75x150 feet to an alley, and is beautifully situated. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Offered for a short time only. Business arrangements make it necessary for owner to leave the city, hence the opportunity is offered you. Act now and secure it.

\$11,000 for an admirably located tract of 10 acres, on the north side, right in the line of the most extensive improvement now being made in this direction. Can be subdivided to good advantage, and a big profit made on the investment. Call for plot and each location.

\$5,250, on very easy terms, secures a beautiful home on Forest avenue. Just completed, and has been occupied. Seven rooms, two stories; every modern convenience, and built in a most substantial manner. Lot 52x114 feet. No better neighborhood in the city.

\$2,500 will buy the best residence lot on the north side offered at anything like this figure. It is on Peachtree street, near 10th street, and is going up on any other street in the city. Size 60x100 feet to 10-foot alley. Buy it.

\$800—Jackson st., 6x125 ft. W. E. Walker, Esq., has a street is now being paved with granite blocks, and the dummy line changed to electric. Property will rapidly enhance in value as those who buy now get the profit. Why not be that person?

ORANGE PARK lots at lower prices and on more liberal terms than any equally desirable property near the city. From those who build, we will require no cash, and give long time at a low rate of interest. Call at our office for plot, and go with us and select your lot.

\$3,500 for beautiful level and shady Edgewood lot, 100x170 feet, on a corner. Nothing like it at the price at this delightful suburb. Liberal terms.

\$1,000 each for a number of very pretty lots on South Boulevard, at Grant park, and immediately on the dummy line, more to be had, and entirely covered with heavy oak grove, and are perfectly level. To any one building a \$1,000 house will sell for no cash, and give long time and low rate of interest.

\$7,500 for Emmet street lot, 50x147 feet, near Curran street. Call and see.

\$7,000 for the cream of the Boulevard, corner lot, 100x100 feet to alley. Beautiful homes on all sides. It is very choice, and cheap.

A. G. WEGLEY, JR.,

Real Estate and Investments

Room 30, Gould Building.

\$1,000—Simpson st., 50x140 ft., easy terms.

\$1,100—Postel st., 50x130 ft., 2 houses, 3 r. each, rents \$10 per month.

\$1,500—Glyn st., 50x180, 4 r. rents \$10 per mo.

\$2,000—Chapel st., 70x150 ft., 2-4 r. houses rents \$20 per month.

\$3,000—Jones ave., 11-r. electric cars; big rents; \$300 per month.

\$6,500—Davis st., 4-r. h. 50x200; rents \$65 per mo.

\$5,000—Henry st., 7-4 houses 10x200, rents \$48 p. m.

\$2,000—Courtland ave., 7-r. h. 50x130 ft.; easy terms.

\$2,500—Georgia ave., corner lot, 100x150 ft.

\$2,000—Peachtree st., corner lot, 100x150 ft.

\$2,000—Peachtree st., near Pryor, 50x100 ft.

\$2,000—Harris st., 7-r. h. water and gas.

\$2,000—Peachtree st., near Peachtree, 50x137 ft.

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## REAL ESTATE SALES.

HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY STOCK.

The stock of the Hollywood Cemetery Company is on sale at our office.

Remember, the purchaser of a share of the stock can have their own selection of a lot at a cost of

ONLY \$12.50!

by taking stock now and making the selection of the lot between January 1, 1892, and January 1, 1893. The stock is

BEING RAPIDLY TAKEN.

Do not let so important a matter pass you.

GOLDSMITH'S

Real Estate Agency, No. 8 South Broad St., next door Atlanta Journal Office.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR

G. W. ADAIR.

Real Estate Agent.

I have for sale a central, gilt-edge business lot, with 63 feet front on a good street.

I have a Bargain

in the prettiest corner lot in West End, if taken at once. Fronts 300 feet on one of the best streets.

I have several choice vacant lots on the railroad side tracks for

MANUFACTURING SITES.

Call if you want to buy or sell.

jan 15 con sp G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall Street. Telephone 79.

A. C. BRUCE, Pres. THOS. C. HAMPTON, Sec.

East Lake Land Co.,

Office, No. 2 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.